

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XII-NO. 142.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

The Supreme Court.

The old Supreme Court adjourned its last term yesterday, having concluded its labors for the June term, 1878, by clearing off the docket.

The members of this Court were chosen at the re-construction election in April, 1868, and the Court, composed of Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice, Edwin G. Reade, William B. Rodman, Robert S. Dick and Thomas Settle, Associate Justices, organized the first of July, 1868, and adjourned to the January term, 1869, the old Court, composed of Chief Justice Pearson, and Judges Battle and Reade, Associate Justices, having completed the work for June term, 1868.

There have been so many changes in the personnel of the Supreme Court, that but two of its members who came in with its organization survive it. In April, 1871, Judge Settle resigned to take the mission to Peru, and in May following Governor Caldwell appointed Hon. Nathaniel Bayden to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. In 1872, on the establishment of the Federal District of Western North Carolina, Judge Dick resigned to take the United States judgeship, and in December of that year Governor Caldwell appointed Judge Settle to the vacancy in the Supreme Court. On the twentieth of November, 1873, Judge Bayden died, and the next day the Governor appointed Hon. Wm. P. Byrum to that vacancy. In July, 1876, the Republicans nominated Judge Settle for Governor, and in November Governor Brogden appointed Hon. Wm. T. Faircloth to the vacancy thus created. On the fifth of January, last, Chief Justice Pearson died, and on the fourteenth Governor Vance appointed Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith Chief Justice. So the Court which came in as Pearson, Reade, Rodman, Dick and Settle, went out as Smith, Reade, Rodman, Byrum and Faircloth.

This Court, during the ten years of its existence, has adjudicated nearly six thousand cases, and its reports, covering over eleven thousand pages, make six volumes for the twenty terms of the court held, some of the volumes containing the reports for two terms.

Much has been said, by press and people, within the past ten years, prejudicial to our Supreme Court, but it can be truthfully said that the court goes out much higher in popular esteem than it came in. The times were peculiar in which the Supreme Court Judges of 1868 were chosen, and for the first time in the history of the State they were elected by popular vote. They therefore took their places on the bench as partisans in the eyes of the people, and were viewed and criticised as political judges. For a long time their decisions touching political and constitutional questions were regarded and pronounced political decisions, and in 1870, when Governor Holden suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and Colonel Kirk was arrested and imprisoned citizens of the State, the Supreme Court failed to assert itself on the great writ of right as the people thought it should have done, and for this the court as it then stood will always suffer in public estimation.

Of late years public sentiment toward the Supreme Court has improved. Its members have stood conspicuous for ability, and in that respect the court has been no discredit to the legal profession of a State which ranks scarcely second to the bar of any State of the Union. If the court was political at one time it is less so now. In this respect it has improved much by the appointments of the Governor. Judge Byrum was never suspected of political bias on the bench, and as a Judge has commanded the universal respect of the bar and the people, and his ability conceded by all. Judge Faircloth is as little partisan as it is possible for one to be in our country, while Judge Reade and Rodman have taken little active part in politics, and seldom if ever voted since they came on the bench. Chief Justice Pearson protested to his dying day that the charge of partisan bias against himself was not true, and that throughout his long life on the bench he had endeavored to stand aloof from politics.

Conceding great ability—to the members of the court now retiring, and looking back to the time through which they passed, and disposed to allow much for the circumstances which surround men, in judicial as well as other positions in life, the News is disposed to hurl no unkind criticism after them, but looking forward to welcome the new court chosen by the people under happier auspices, leave to the impartial historian the Supreme Court of North Carolina from the turbulent times of 1868 to the more peaceful era of 1878.

It is unfortunate for a country when its Judiciary becomes the subject of popular clamor and indignation, disrespectful criticism. So giving to the past the things that belong to the past, let us all remember as kindly as we can the Judiciary that has passed and is passing away, and moving on to better times and better things, make the most of what we have, seek to elevate by cheering our own, and look hopefully to the future in the faith and earnestness of public candor.

Foreign Intelligence.

By Cable to the News.
LONDON, August 12.—A Frenchman, a Frenchman, convicted in 1867, sentenced to imprisonment for life, was released from the penitentiary.

By Cable to the News.
LONDON, August 12.—Two men entered the Exchange banking house of Crutcher & Co., yesterday, and while the cashier was making change for one of the other attracted \$5,000. Two persons were arrested at Elwood on suspicion.

By Cable to the News.
LONDON, August 12.—A Calcutta dispatch says heavy rains have caused universal floods throughout India. Much damage has been done in Scinde, Patna and elsewhere. The dam of Vette is in danger of bursting, which would stop the water supply of Bombay.

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The Chapel Hill Burglars.

The Whole Band Jailed—The Evidence Against Them.

CHAPL HILL, August 10.—The trial of the burglars Davis, Andrews, Atwater and Carlton has been concluded and the court committed them to jail to await their trial. As they lingered with us for day to day and the story of their iniquities became more and more unfolded, the feelings of the people became aroused, until the patience of our best people had been well exhausted. Fortunately for the prisoners, perhaps, and certainly to the great relief of the town, the magistrates decided to commit them to jail without examination of more than one of the seven or more cases against them.

You may form some conception of the terror under which our people lived, when I tell you that this band or part of it began operations more than a year ago and in that time have attempted no less than ten burglaries, succeeding seven times in entering the houses of these burglars had been crowded into the last three or four months. The boldness of these attempts is astonishing.

ATWATER CONFESSES.
There is scarcely a doubt that all these precious gentry will be convicted of the crime of burglary, and the case of Mrs. Hendon will fall in the 15th last. If any should fail in this there are six others against them. Atwater confesses to his part in nearly all of the burglaries, and the knowledge of the deeds of the others is a remarkable manner by many circumstances, testified to by other parties. Sometimes the family had forgotten some little circumstance still reminded by the witness, Albin.

GOING TO JAIL.
About two o'clock to-day Sheriff Hughes, who had come down for the purpose, assisted by a strong guard, took the prisoners to Hillsboro. They were chained all four together—a beautiful brotherhood and put into the back of the wagon. The prisoners were full and displayed a good deal of feeling. But the two white men seemed indifferent to their fate, and allowed the heavy chains to be placed around their necks without betraying any emotion.

By Cable to the News.
NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Rev. F. A. Russell, President of the Louisiana Order, and late Professor in Cape Girardeau College, Missouri, died at the Hotel Dieu, yesterday, of yellow fever. He came here a few weeks ago to spend the vacation.

By Cable to the News.
SAINT LOUIS, August 12.—H. J. Montague, the actor, was seized with another hemorrhage and died last night, at the Palace Hotel.

By Cable to the News.
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—Mr. John B. Tinsley, Jr., of the Street Chalmers Springs, died there this morning. He was well known to the travelling public, North and South, having been connected for years with watering places in the mountains of Virginia.

By Cable to the News.
PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Draft of the Franco-American Commercial Treaty provides among other things, that ad valorem duties shall be converted as far as possible into specific duties, and that American duty on silk be reduced to fifty per cent. for first year, and forty per cent. for the second year, and thenceforward to thirty per cent., the United States to reduce other duties not exceeding forty per cent., to thirty per cent.

By Cable to the News.
VIENNA, August 12.—The commander of the Seventh Austrian Army division in Bosnia reports that the town of Travnik was occupied by the troops on Sunday, and communication with Banjaluka has been completely restored. In the engagement at Varcaravak and Jaice seven officers and one hundred and sixty men were wounded.

By Cable to the News.
LONDON, Aug. 22.—A despatch from Constantinople says, the embarkation of 40,000 of the imperial guards for Russia commences on Saturday. The withdrawal of the road of the Russian troops from San Stefano and the neighborhood of Gallipoli, will follow immediately, and the Turkish troops will occupy the positions as fast as they are evacuated.

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The Carolina Merchants Visit.

A Virginia Welcome—Richmond's Attractions and Advantages.

Richmond, Va., August 10.—The hospitality of the Virginians, world famous, has never been more gracefully or fully displayed than during the visit of the North Carolina merchants to the beautiful city on the James. The wearers of a blue ribbon, bearing the legend "Merchants Excursion, 1878," was made welcome on every hand. The excursion trains were two in number, one from Charlotte, with seven hundred and fifty, and one from Goldsboro, with three hundred and fifty persons aboard. The number from Raleigh was seventy-five, and some merchants of prominence were among this number. After a night's travel, the long line of cars passed at sunrise on Thursday over one of the great bridges spanning the historic James. On arrival in the city, each went to a hotel, and these hostilities were crowded with eager room-seekers.

The time was spent pleasantly in the interchange of courtesies, until 12 o'clock, when all rendezvoused at the palatial quarters of the "Commercial Club." Here, as at all other places, hospitalities seemed to be everywhere. In form, and champagne cocktails popped and glasses clinked musically. At 12:30 the procession left the club rooms for the train to the Fair Grounds, where the banquet was to be served. The line was headed by Keaton's 1st Va. Regt. Band, and a platoon of police, while after came the merchant visitors, with their Virginia hosts, in carriages or on foot. The fair grounds were soon reached by all, and on passing the gate a scene of beauty was developed. The pavilion had been tastefully festooned with banners of all nations, while over the doorway the word "welcome" was displayed.

The large room of the pavilion seats accommodating 1500 had been arranged, while the tables were loaded with fairest flowers. By each plate lay a bill of fare and a bouquet. After a glance at the tables the visitors clustered around a stand to hear the speeches of welcome.

THE SPEECHES.
Maj. Geo. B. Purcell welcomed the Carolina guests to Virginia, in a neat address. He was followed by Justice Joe White, who bade them welcome in the name of Richmond. The latter spoke kindly and pleasantly, brimming over with true Virginia spirit, were loudly applauded. In response Capt. Tom C. Evans, of Greensboro, spoke pleasantly, retaining thanks for the world's name. The band discoursed beautiful music at intervals, and the sons of the "Old North State" and the "Old Dominion" fraternized. Here as at all places else, the fine wines and other beverages flowed freely.

THE BANQUET.
Liquor refreshed, all sat down to the banquet, which presented a most attractive appearance. The best order was kept, and the attendants were carefully attentive. The bill of fare was soon discussed, and every appetite satiated by the old Virginia dinner. The duty of the day over, the regular toasts were offered and properly responded to.

LETTERS were read from Gov's Holliday, of Virginia, and Vance, of North Carolina, regretting inability to be present. Also invitations to the visitors to inspect the State Penitentiary, and to attend the concert of the Mozart Club.

OTHER PLEASURES.
Strolls in the Fair Grounds, pleasant conversations and introductions, passed the time until 5 o'clock, when an exhibition was given of glass ball shooting. The glass balls were sprung from a trap and shot at with guns. One of the Raleigh sportsmen made a fine score. This exciting sport ended, an improvised race was shown. After the conclusion of this, all returned to the city. After a short rest, the fair visitors were taken to the Mozart Club, to which all were invited.

HOW FRIDAY WAS SPENT.
The visitors, after the enjoyments of Thursday found the fatigues dispelled by a night's rest, and began again a round of pleasures, which did not end until the concert of the Mozart Club, to which all were invited.

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GREENSBORO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Large Numbers of Delegates Present—Rigid Resolution Relative to Dancing.

THOMASVILLE, August 9.—The Greensboro District Conference met in this place Thursday morning. Rev. M. L. Wood, the presiding Elder of the Conference, in the chair, and Rev. P. T. Roy, Secretary. After the preliminary address had been made, reports were received from ministers, and ministers in attendance were introduced.

A DISCUSSION ON DANCING.
Dr. Craven introduced a resolution severely condemning the modern dance and recommending that all who participated in dancing in any form or condition of each, the report was received from ministers, and ministers in attendance were introduced.

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ON TO RICHMOND.

The Carolina Merchants Visit—A Virginia Welcome—Richmond's Attractions and Advantages.

Richmond, Va., August 10.—The hospitality of the Virginians, world famous, has never been more gracefully or fully displayed than during the visit of the North Carolina merchants to the beautiful city on the James. The wearers of a blue ribbon, bearing the legend "Merchants Excursion, 1878," was made welcome on every hand. The excursion trains were two in number, one from Charlotte, with seven hundred and fifty, and one from Goldsboro, with three hundred and fifty persons aboard. The number from Raleigh was seventy-five, and some merchants of prominence were among this number. After a night's travel, the long line of cars passed at sunrise on Thursday over one of the great bridges spanning the historic James. On arrival in the city, each went to a hotel, and these hostilities were crowded with eager room-seekers.

The time was spent pleasantly in the interchange of courtesies, until 12 o'clock, when all rendezvoused at the palatial quarters of the "Commercial Club." Here, as at all other places, hospitalities seemed to be everywhere. In form, and champagne cocktails popped and glasses clinked musically. At 12:30 the procession left the club rooms for the train to the Fair Grounds, where the banquet was to be served. The line was headed by Keaton's 1st Va. Regt. Band, and a platoon of police, while after came

DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1878

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The News Building, No. 6, Martin Street.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT:

JESSE J. YEATES,

of Hertford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

of New Haven.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:

WALTER L. STEELE,

of Rockingham.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT:

ROBERT F. ARMITAGE,

of Iredell.

FOR CONGRESS, EIGHTH DISTRICT:

ROBERT B. VANCE,

of Buncombe.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

Congressional Convention.

A Convention of the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fourth District, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 22nd day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty, given for Gov. Vance in 1876.

By order of District Ex. Committee,

H. A. LONDON, Jr.,

Chairman.

The Democratic papers in the District will please copy.

The Democratic House of Representatives.

It is fashionable to abuse the present Congress and to underrate the value of what was accomplished during its late session. Those of our friends who expected or predicted big results, in view of a Democratic ascendancy in the House of Representatives, forget that it was constantly checked by a Radical Senate, which placed every obstruction in the way of such salutary legislation, as, by benefiting the country, would have redounded to the advantage and popularity of the Democratic party. Those of our adversaries, who would have received with hostile criticism the wisest and most beneficent measures of reform at the hands of the Democratic House, purposely ignore and conceal the persistently antagonizing course and effect of the Republican Senate. To give any credit to the late House of Representatives for anything that it did, or sought to do, would be to disarm themselves in their desperate struggle to obtain control of the Forty-Sixth Congress,—realizing, as they do, and as we should, that upon its political complexion may depend, and probably will depend, the question of the next Presidency.

A concise summary of what was actually done by the Democratic House, at its recent session, and what it strove to do, will not only show it to have been a most useful and patriotic body of men, but will have the effect, we trust, of arousing our people to the imperative necessity of getting possession of the next House, for the sake of what has already been consummated and of what remains yet to be accomplished.

By means of the check which it imposed upon the other departments of government, it compelled a more equal and impartial diffusion of appropriations for purposes of internal improvements and for public buildings among the States; by which thousands of otherwise unemployed persons were given remunerative employment in the South. The appropriations of the four years of the Radical Forty-Second and Forty-Third Congress amounted to \$732,983,541, which is at the rate an average of about \$184,000,000 per year. The appropriations for the two years of the Forty-Fourth Congress, and the first year of the present Congress, amount to \$439,700,455, which is at the rate of about \$153,000,000. The comparison shows that, during the last seven years, four of Radical control and three of a Democratic House, the difference per year in favor of the people, is over \$30,000,000; or for the last three years, the aggregate saving is over \$90,000,000! The Democratic majority in the last two Houses has put a stop to Credit Mobiliers, Seneca Stones, exorbitant Naval Contracts, and similar sources of wealth to the corrupt legislator. There is no longer a fortune in a seat in the House, which is the reason why it has no further charms for such men as Butler, Colfax and Co., just as Laffin and the other carpet-baggers "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away" from North Carolina, when there was nothing left for them to steal in it.

It is owing to the Democratic ascendancy in the present House, and to the public sentiment which brought it about, that the further retirement of greenbacks has been stopped, that silver has been remonetized, that a quietus has been placed on subsidies, that a check has been imposed upon monopolies, and that over-shadowing corporations have been held in leash. It ought to reduce the army to a standard consistent with the spirit of Republican institutions, under which an unelected aristocracy has no right to exist. Failing in this, through the opposition of the Senate, it compelled the incorporation, in the army appropriation bill, of a clause preventing the use of the military in elections or the local concerns of the States; so that hereafter no man, be he President, General or subaltern, can bring in the soldier against the citizen, except in the specific mode prescribed by the Constitution, without being held amenable to the violated law. It has set the bounds beyond which the Revenue officials, who have so often invaded the rights of the citizen and the sanctity of his home, dare not go without being held

for trial under State law. It has unearthed swindlers and defalcations in almost every branch of the public service,—especially in the Navy department, whose corrupt Secretary under Grant it proposes to hold criminally responsible for malfeasance and fraud. And finally it instituted high judicial inquest into the colossal crime of the century, by which the people of the country were robbed of their rights and defrauded of their choice in the last Presidential election.

These are, mainly, the accomplished facts of Democratic legislation,—besides which it initiated measures looking to the reduction of the tobacco tax, a change in the present odious tariff, a reform of the oppressive Revenue system, a remission of the tax on State banks, and the establishment of an absolute, wholesome and liberal financial policy. These things have yet to be perfected, and their completion rests with the party which inaugurated them.

Take the case, then, people of North Carolina. One of two things is certain: The control of the next House of Representatives must be either in Democratic or Radical hands. Any division in our own ranks, any defection in our own midst, will be just so much done towards giving that control to our enemies, while any support extended to new or independent movements will be so much strength thrown away, in so far as they can be effective for good. Shall we shut our eyes, like moles or bats, to the danger that lurks ahead? Can we fail to see that it is the aim and policy of the Radical wire-pullers, encouraged by partial success in the late elections, to foment dissensions in our own camp, and to use "independent" cats, paws to pull their chestnuts out of the fire? If we cannot and do not, then are we blind indeed, and nothing will clear our vision except the woful consequences of our fatuity when they come, as come they will.

Then let us stand by the old flag. Under its folds we have fought the black hosts of Radicalism in the past. It has floated over victorious battle fields, where we have met and conquered the enemies of good government, of sound laws and of popular rights. It has led us out of the wilderness of negro ascendancy and of Federal aggression. If we are true to it still, it will wave over other and loftier heights of achievement for the people and the Republic!

Butler, as a representative of the workingmen, is rich. A millionaire, whose principal investments are in Government securities, he hasn't an instinct or an interest in common with the laboring masses of the country. Kearney, the Communist, and Butler, the Plutocrat, are as ill-sorted a team as were ever sought to be worked in the same harness. There is an old cartoon of Pegasus yoked with a steer which is a not inapt illustration of the incongruity. But so it is. Men like Butler will impose themselves upon the credulous and unthinking masses of the new labor movement as a champion of their rights, to subvert their own selfish ambitions and purposes, while the duped will subscribe of their scanty earnings to give them costly ovations, ride them around in glittering equipage, and do other foolish things. Such miserable demagogues as Butler, on the one hand, and Kearney, and we have Kearneys "at our very door," as Mr. Randolph said of the Greeks, on the other, whose only common sympathy is a hankering after the flesh-pots of place or pay, are enough to ruin any cause, however much of good there may be in it.

The masses of the South, though not up to the standard of general education that exists in the Northern and Eastern States, are much better versed in the political history of the country and in the science of government. The superiority of our people in the latter respect is, perhaps, chiefly attributable to the practice of joint discussions between candidates for office in the South and the thorough canvasses which precede elections. Take the State of North Carolina, for example. There are 94 counties in the State. It is not going too far to say that, for the various offices, there were on the two sides, in the late canvass, an average of fifteen candidates to a county, and that the average duration of the campaign was two weeks. This would give us over 19,000 speeches made in the State pending the canvass. When we reflect that the hustings were almost universally well attended, some idea of the political enlightenment imparted and received may be conceived. And the large majority of the people, from long experience in such collisions, are fully qualified to separate the wheat from the chaff.

General W. H. Forney, of Alabama, we are pleased to see, has been renominated for Congress in his district. Gen. T. is one of the truest men in the present House. He is an ex-North Carolinian, as are Manning, of Mississippi, Gause, of Arkansas, Riddle, of Tennessee, Davidson, of Florida, and perhaps others whose names we do not recall. It is a disputed point whether Senator Thurman is a native of this State or of Virginia. By the way, there are four native Germans, one Englishman, two or three Irishmen and two Scotchmen in the House, and one native Scotchman (that sterling patriot, Beck, of Kentucky), in the Senate.

Senator Thurman has been interviewed. He thinks Ben Butler has his eye on the possibility of the Presidential election being thrown into the next House of Representatives, and will run for President as the National candidate, in case it looks strong enough to be encouraging. Those who have seen Ben, and noted his frightful optical peculiarity, will appreciate how he can well have one eye on the Gubernatorial

Massachusetts and the other on the Executive chair at the same time. But how do Southern Nationals fancy the spoon-spo as their chief?

The Spartan youth were taught to believe that the only guilt of their consisted in its detection. The mendacious Mr. Fagg, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals, assures us that, though he never scrupled to tell a lie at his master's command, yet it hurt his conscience to do so. John Sherman was much disgruntled at the discovery of his autograph attached to an endorsement of Helper's Impending Crisis, though he vowed it was not there. And so, after swearing that he never wrote the Anderson-Weber letter, he lives in mortal terror of its production.

The South Carolina Republicans, in their late convention, expressed their "abhorrence of fraud" and then turned around and denounced the "investigation of fraud."

The meagre vote received by a late "Independent" candidate for Superior Court Judge is a severe warning against the folly of going off half-cocked.

"Kill them"—Grant's avowed method of dealing with the workmen.

VEGETINE.

For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, N. J., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the heart and liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles and have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear Sir, gratefully yours,

A. D. WHEELER.

Vegetine.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the vegetine will renew the system, carry off the putrid humors, etc. The stomach, regular the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Vegetine.

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINT AND NEURALGIA.

ISLEBURG, N. C., Dec. 23, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I had, for eighteen years, a very low kidney complaint, which was aggravated by a cold in the head. I had taken one of the best medicines I could find, but it did not help me. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles and have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear Sir, gratefully yours,

A. D. WHEELER.

Vegetine.

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

EVANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for sick headache, and have been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. J. J. JENNINGS.

Headache.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, and Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint. Anemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDENHAUS, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

Vegetine is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; or it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE

DOCTOR'S REPORT.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,

DR. J. & E. B. WATSON & CO., Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine sold by all Druggists.

Aug. 7, 1878.

MRS. A. J. PITTMAN,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER.

BLOUNT STREET.

Solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Raleigh, and guarantees to please.

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LUMBER! SHINGLES!

Guss & Page,

CARY, N. C.

Special attention given to the prompt delivery of shingles and every description of rough lumber. Correspondence solicited.

June 14, 1878.

Excursion To

NORFOLK AND OLD POINT,

August 15, 1878.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets to Norfolk and Old Point, on the morning of August 15th, will be placed on sale at the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. at the following low rates:

FROM RALEIGH:—

TO NORFOLK:—

TO OLD POINT:—

TO PORTSMOUTH:—

TO WASHINGTON:—

TO BALTIMORE:—

TO PHILADELPHIA:—

TO NEW YORK:—

TO BOSTON:—

TO PITTSBURGH:—

TO CINCINNATI:—

TO ST. LOUIS:—

TO CHICAGO:—

TO MILWAUKEE:—

TO PORTLAND:—

TO SEASIDE:—

TO SAN FRANCISCO:—

TO OREGON:—

TO CALIFORNIA:—

TO ALABAMA:—

TO MISSISSIPPI:—

TO LOUISIANA:—

TO TEXAS:—

TO ARIZONA:—

TO NEW MEXICO:—

TO COLORADO:—

TO UTAH:—

TO IDAHO:—

TO MONTANA:—

TO WYOMING:—

TO NEBRASKA:—

TO KANSAS:—

TO OKLAHOMA:—

TO INDIANA:—

EDUCATIONAL.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

The fall session opens August 28, 1878. Board with English tuition, \$50.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application. MRS. E. N. GRANT, Principal.

Raleigh Male Academy.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open the Raleigh Male Academy on the 1st Monday, (2nd day) of September 1878. Pupils prepared for College or the active business requirements of life. For circulars, information as to terms, testimonials, &c., address, or apply to the Principal, Raleigh, N. C.

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